WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW, &c.

SPEECH OF CHS. DURKEE, OF WISCONSIN, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

August 6, 1852, On the Fogitive Slave Law as a "Finality"— Present Position of Parties.

[CONCLUDED.] I have thus, Mr. Chairman, endeavored to give a plain view, according to my understanding, of the principles of the Baltimore platforms, and of the policy they seek to enforce. If I have erred in drawing the picture, I beg to be corrected by the "knowing ones," among the chief priests of Democracy around me. In justice to the candidates, let me quote some of their own words. General Pierce says, "he has consistently accepted the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention not because this was expected of him as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of his judgment, and with them, he can safely, as well as truly, say, there has been no word or action of his life in conflict." Mr. King said, in discussing the slavery question, that the Legislatures of the newly-acquired Territories had no power to ture! pass any law to destroy slavery, but, on the its protection. General Scott says he accepts of our population outlaws, without any di these broad and patriotic principles of the Hunwaiting so impatiently for my testimony, to show their fidelity to the slave power. I was forci-bly struck with one idea in the Whig platform. in relation to our duty towards other countries, now struggling for freedom, which declares that we " are not to impose upon other countries our spinions by artifice or force, but to teach by example " Now, sir, we all agree in the propriety of teaching by example, though we may differ widely as to the character of the iessons we are to teach. The Algerines taught by example. Gibbs, the pirate, taught by ex-Nero taught by example. England, in her doctrine of "constructive treason," under lames II and in her subsequent conduct towards the American colonies, taught by example. She is now teaching by example, in crushing the patriotic hearts of Ireland. Russia taught by example, in her intervention policy against the liberties of Hungary. She is now teaching by example in seeking to subdue the German States. Yes, sir, this is teaching by example; but an example that carries with it devastation and ruin at home and abroad tt is an example of scaffolds and prisons-an example that crushes female innocence, sacrifices noble and patriotic hearts, and enslaves the people. Are these the lessons we are to repeat n teaching foreign countries by the force of

hunters, with the same benevolent view ! Sir, if this prove to be the settled policy of the United States, I will confess I have read history and studied human nature to little pur-But it cannot be. The great extent to which the blind and reckless spirit of party slavery is now cherished, is a presage of its own dissolution, and that, too, at no distant period. Mr. Chairman, I have alluded to the abuse

vast country be converted into slave territory.

of political power by James II. Permit me to run the parallel between the policy of the English Government immediately prece-ding the revolution of 1688, and that of the present Administration of the United States. will be remembered that the liberties of the

This is precisely the course pursued here. James appointed Jeffries to construe the laws and Con-titution of England. Our Government from that class who have received their education under the influence of Southern institutions

a perverted construction of the British Consti-tution, through the notorious Jeffries, and by

a falsehood or a baseness. I have always now publican and am so still. He was sent back to the west and honged. A woman, for some idle words such as had been aftered by half the women in the districts, was condemned to be whipped through all the market lowes in the county of Dorset. A still more frightful souteness was passed on a lad named Tatchen, who was tried for soldious words. The sentence was such as tried for soldious words. The sentence was such as tried for soldious words. The sentence was such as imprisoned seven years, and, which is imprisoned seven years, and, the motives of those who are ardently devoted to this great work of separating the Federal Gov-

r harboring one Burton, who was hostile to posed to the King's "Compromise measures," but afterward changed his politics, went over to the Government, or Hunker party, and in-formed against Elizabeth Gaunt. She was tried and sentenced to be burned at the stake for this very act of friendship toward her accuser

ferocity of the jailor, and of the tyranny of him, the great one of all, to whose pleasure she, and so many other victims, had been sacrificed. In as far as they injured herself, she forgave them, but, in that they were implaenable enemies of that good cause which would yet revive and flourish, she left them to the judgment of the King of kings. To the last she preserved a tranquil courage, which reminded the spectators of the most heroic doaths of which they had read in Fox."

"When she salarly disposed of the straw about her is such a manner as to shorten her sufferings, all the overcome and placed on a miserable "finality"

Sir, doctrines which led to such atrocities as

us! Take the Christiana case. It convicts our Government of attempting to go further in this infernal "constructive treason," in some respects, than did the bloody Jeffries himself; for Jeffries never sought to establish treason against persons not entitled to the protection of the Government, while in the Christiana case, some of the persons charged with treason, were known to have been declared outlaws by the Fugitive Slave Law. We all know that this infamous law strips many of the citizens of the free States of every political right, and authorizes kidnappers to seize them by force, and even aids in the crime by furnishing men and money; and offers a standing bribe of five dollars to every man who is mean enough to act as "commissioner" in this solemn mockery of adicial proceedings, to ascertain whether an unocent man has a right to himself! The citiens of Christiana, for acting out their noblest instincts in self-defence against a violent and personal attack, were charged by our Government with "treason." What an insult to the American people! What a disgrace to human na-And this we call constitutional liberty, pass any law to destroy slavery, but, on the the hand, they were bound to pass laws for thre to declare, by a law of Congress, a part the nomination with the platform of the Con. alty on their part, and then to charge them vention. But, sir, I am dwelling too long on these broad and natriotic principles of the Hunan attack of maranders and barbarians? Thank ker Democrats. I will now say a word or two about the policy of the Hunker Whigs, who are waiting so impatiently for my testimony, to show "constructive treason!" Had the Government succeeded in this conspiracy against the liberties of the people, and undertaken to enforce the penalty for treason, Mr. Fillmore and all his coadjutors would not only have discovered the striking parallel in their conduct to that of James II, but would have experienced a like disastrous fate. They would have been permitted to remain in this country only as inmates of a penitentiary or a State prison. No, sir this principle of "constructive treason never be permitted to take root in these United States! The Whig leaders have made rapid strides in this age of progress-have risen

far above the sectional views of Washington,

Jefferson, and Hamilton, who were for "locali-

zing, circumscribing, and discouraging sla-

The Whig party was told by its leaders, at the Baltimore Convention, that, if they would do what had never before been required of them, viz: endorse the kidnapping law, and pledge themselves to discountenance freedom of speech, they should not "surely die," but live forever; that they would become a great and successful party; that, in this process, the party would become nationalized; comprehensive in its views; practical in its movements brilliant in its career! It remains to be seen whether this be true or false prophecy. But, if we are to judge from isolated cases that example?" While all Europe is striving to throw off the yoke of despotism, are we the peohave come under our observation, it would ple to suppress free discussion or "agitation," in order to teach by "example?" Shall our seem that this process of nationalization is, after all, a hazardous experiment. Mr. Cass was "nationalized" by the Nicholson letter and twenty-five millions of people be made slave 1848. We know the result! McGauhey. Walden, and Eliot, Representatives of the fre States, were "nationalized" two years ago, in voting for the Fugitive Slave Law. were they at the subsequent elections in their several districts? The late candidates for the Presidency were "nationalized" when each promised in advance, if elected Chief Magistrate, to defeat the will of the people, in a given case, by the veto power. Where are they? The President, too, was "nationalized" in signing the kidnapping law, and making it operative by calling out the army and navy. His name was placed before one of the late Conventions. English people were guarantied by a written Constitution similar to our own. The King, to remove this serious obstacle to the restoration of absolutism, had recourse to the doctrine of absolutism, had recourse to the doctrine of more distinguished since, by attempts to "constitutions and the subserviency of a sociodices" of Massachusetts, and Slaves are held because they made in idleness. It is not the individual who is enslaved, but it is labor that is bound and cast at the fect of idleness. The slave-hunter dividual who is enslaved, but it is labor that is bound and cast at the fect of idleness. The slave-hunter dividual who is enslaved, but it is labor that is bound and cast at the fect of idleness. The slave-hunter dividual who is enslaved, but it is labor that is bound and cast at the fect of idleness. The slave-hunter dividual who is enslaved, but it is labor that is bound and cast at the fect of idleness. The slave-hunter dividual who is enslaved, but it is labor that is bound and cast at the fect of idleness. The slave-hunter dividual who is enslaved, but it is labor that is bound and cast at the fect of idleness. The slave-hunter dividual who is enslaved, but it is labor that is bound and cast at the fect of idleness. The slave-hunter dividual who is enslaved, but it is labor that is bound and cast at the fect of idleness. The slave-hunter dividual who is enslaved, but it is labor that is bound and cast at the fect of idleness. The slave-hunter dividual who is enslaved, but it is labor that is bound and cast at the fect of idleness. The slave-hunter dividual who is enslaved, but it is labor that is bound and cast at the fect of idleness. The slave-hunter dividual who is enslaved, but it is labor that is bound and cast at the fect of idleness. The slave-hunter dividual who is enslaved, but it is labor that is bound and cast at the fect of idleness. The slave-hunter dividual who is enslaved by the individual who is enslaved. The slave hunter dividual who is enslaved by the individual who is enslaved by t Sir, you know the result. And what shall we Aptly may be repeat, now, his famous questions: "Where am I?" and "Where am I go-

has selected a majority of the Supreme Court | plished Secretary of State, after sacrificing all and habits, to construe the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Now, sir, let us look a moment at the application of these principles as they were administered in England, and as they are attempted to be enforced in this country. The King, by a reversely contraction of the States of Charles I, in the melancholy career of Raway Walness of the distinguished members from them in return, when his name was presented for their suffrage! Alas! these men, in the language of the distinguished member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 1] and died of cating Southern dirt! Sir, history is full of such methods of the distinguished member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 2] and died of cating Southern dirt! Sir, history is full of such methods of the distinguished member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 2] and died of cating Southern dirt! Sir, history is full of such methods of the member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 3] and direction of the member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 4] and direction of the member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 4] and direction of the member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 4] and direction of the member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 4] and direction of the member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 4] and direction of the member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 4] and direction of the member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 4] and direction of the member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 4] and direction of the member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 4] and direction of the member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 4] and direction of the member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 4] and direction of the member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 4] and direction of the member from Ohio [Mr. Gibbs 4] and direction of the mem fate of Charles I, in the melancholy career of Bacon, Wolsey, and a host of others.

Mr. Chairman, whatever may be the immethe popular sentiment of passive obedience among the people, found himself clothed with absolute power; and from this period in English history date some of the most bloody craelties and judicial murders, perpetrated under the doctrine of "constructive treason." that can be found in the annals of the world. It appears that the King, at this time, embraced similar views of personal liberty to those represented in the Whig platform—sentiments that he wished to maintain as a "finality." He, aided by other branches of the Government, had made this "Compromise" for the "preserva
ing at the very vitals of the Republic! Sir, as made this "Compromise" for the "preserva-tion" of the British Empire, and "deprecated" further "agitation" of the subject. It was for "agitation" and disturbance of that "final settlement that so many generous and patriotic ing such infamous platforms, they will be swept citizens of England were executed. Alice Lessand way, with all who stand upon them, like the

of one who advocated liberal views in relation to government and the rights of the people. I quote from Macanlay's History: quote from Macanlay's History:

The jury, at first, were inclined to acquit the prisoner, but the Government had determined she should be sucrificed, and an influence was exerted on the jury to return a verdict of guilty. On the following morning sentence was pronounced. Jeffries gave directions that Alece Leshe should be burned alive that very afternoon.

A few other cross-deserve special attention. Abraham Holmes, a retired officer of the Parliamentary. and such only, as represent our principles, and possess the integrity and firmness to maintain ment that we are to endorse one great political wrong to destroy another, men who do not exernment from the voluntary political slavery of the North, and the involuntary personal slavery of the South. A history of the many and severe conflicts, during the last few years, beof oppression, would be interesting and instruct-Let it suffice to say that the little band of Free-Soilers, during the organization of the thirty-first Congress, by their integrity and firmness, drove the two old parties into an alliance with each other for self-preservation, under the leadership of Henry Clay and Howell Cobb. There they have remained ever since, and now stand they have remained ever since and they have remained ever since an form—the watch-tower of the "peculiar insti-tution." And, as remarkable as it may seem, the Democrats feel proud of their position, if we may judge from the remarks of Mr. Senator CLEMENS, a few days since, in his eulogy

" He lived long enough to see the accomplishment

"When she calmity disposed of the straw about her in such a manner as to shorten her sufferings, all the bystanders burst into tears."

Mr. Chairman, I ought to mention that many of the elergy of that day openly and boldly denounced the cruelties of the Government, some of whom escaped the King's vengeance; among them was the Reverend Samuel Wesley, father of John Wesley, who has given slavery the most truthful and appropriate epithet it has ever received, viz: "The sum of all villany."

Mr. Wesley had been commanded to preach obedience to the compromises and usurpations of the King. He presched but received and fashioned by this same leader himself! Alas! how have the mighty fallen! A party which had driven back the British lion—a party that had spoken eloquently in behalf of Greece, and ably defended the independence of the South American States, humbled and brought low by its own infamy! When I heard this allusion of the Senator, I could not help picturing to myself the ridiculous spectacle presented by this great party, standing on the Compromise measures, with

icy so contemptible and degrading!

these, are now sought to be established among all hypocrisy, designed to deceive the people, and no member of this House pretends to deny

The enthusiastic manner in which Mr. Rhett it. Every political man throughout the country, who has observed the course pursued by Whigs and Democrats for the last two years, knows that the affinity in sentiment and feeling is infinitely stronger between these so-called parties than between the sections of which each is composed. The two creeds recently constructed at Baltimore are so nearly identical as to leave no doubt on this point. Indeed, their similarity has spontaneously drawn from the people the title of "Siamese platforms." Government. But, let me assure you, it is from no other motive than to express my own Pierce, is their own comparative personal popularity. It is evident, then, that so far as political principles make parties, (and I know of no other element that will sustain a political at the present crisis. party long.) there are now, practically, but two parties in the country. The Whigs and Demo-crats, being united on all the great questions of States, and that we can wield it for weal or of retrogression; the friends of freedom form the other, which may emphatically be styled the Party of Progress.
Sir, in the history of American independence,

we discover four important epochs, each marked by high political excitement on great politi-

nies and the mother country: the second, on the alien and sedition laws; the third, concerning the rights of American seamen; the fourth, in regard to the National Bank. In all these great struggles for political ascendency, there was on one side a conservative, retrogressive party, and on the other a Democratic, progressive party. The party of freedom, in every contest, was triumphant. It will be so in the present struggle, marking the fifth epoch. be sure, the Hunkers talk about "reform." So did George III; so did the enemies of progress when they undertook to put down free-dom of speech under the sedition laws; so did the bankites, when the officers refused to permit n the contrary, every member of the fraternity is forbidden, under pains and penalties, to

right! The Progressive party, Mr. Chairman, demands personal liberty for all the people, wherever the General Government has jurisdiction; freedom of the public lands to actual settlers; the homestead exemption; the election of President, United States Senators, and Postmasters, directly by the people; the reduction and re-organization of the army and navy; the protection of commerce in the improvement of harbors and rivers; cheap postage, and freedom of speech and of the press on all subjects, not excepting the immaculate Baltimore platforms, or even the Constitution itself. Let the people judge which class of measures tend ost to advance civilization, protect the liberties of the people, and perpetuate republican institutions.

Sir, I have before me an address on this subject, written by an able Democratic editor of Wisconsin, (the Hon. C. L. Sholes,) from which "reason," and have closed the door against it I will read merely a paragraph :

"But this whole question of slavery has to deoper significance than appears on its face. It is but a part of the great strife which is now agitating the world, between wealth and idleness on one hand, and honest labor in all its conditions on the other. Slaves are held because they labor, and enable the binding the chains upon his own limbs—is degrading his own calling, and lowering his own standing. If the slavery principle finally triumphs in our Government, then idleness has got the upper hand of industry. And think you its effosts will never be felt north of Mason and Dixon's line? It is no longer the black man who is slave to the white, but it is labor that is enslaved to idleness; and the slave will be the laborer, whatever his color, and the master the idler, whatever his color. The strick is whether our five solor.

This, sir, presents the *real* issue, not only in America, but on the Eastern Continent. Europe is at this moment rocking to and fro with rope is at this moment rocking to and tro with mingled emotions of sympathy and indignation. This undying principle, love of liberty, will soon burst forth in some of the transatlantic States, with a burning lava more destructive to tyrants and despots than was that which buried the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

I rejoice to see the true friends of freedom in this country waking up to the universality of this great struggle for constitutional liberty. Kossuth, the patriot and statesman, the great apostle of freedom, has done much to awaken the sympathies and energies of all true republicans on both sides of the Atlantic. This great chord of sympathy must hereafter be kept alive and cherished, by advocating, in Europe and America, a just and liberal domestic and foreign policy in governmental affairs. Kos-suth has uttered many truths on this subject, which will sink deep into the American heart. Meanwhile we are having practical illustra-tions of the overbearing and centralizing power at home, which are opening the eyes of the people to the real danger that surrounds us. If the laws of nations are to be made operative anywhere, they certainly should be enforced in maintaining the rights of individual States vocates of despotism, both in Europe and America, sympathize with each other, and form leagues to strengthen oppression, should not equally efficient means be instituted, by the friends of Progress, in support of law and order! Yes, sir, the time has arrived when we should not only speak, but act, on this subject. Hear a few words from an address read a short time since in London, as was drawn up by the friends of Italy, with Mazzini at their head: "You must tell your workingmen not to fear that "You must tell your workingmen not to fear that the agitation for international mastery should prove a deviation of forces from vital internal questions; that the very existence of the actual Cabinet sprung up after the establishment of despotism in France, shows how connected European enomies are; that the death-blow to despotism and aristocracy on the continent would be a death-blow to British aristocracy, and that the emancipation of the working classes is not a mere interest, but a principle, which is to be conquered everywhere or nowhere. We trust you for the fulfilment of this task. Trust us for the accomplishing our own. And may this mutual trust

our prospects encouraging. True, some have deserted and gone over to the enemy; but this should neither surprise nor alarm us. Such apostacies are incidental to all great struggles for independence and reform. It was the case in the American Revolution. It was the case when the Hungarian General Gorgey forsook when the Hungarian General Gorgey forsook Kossuth. He reasoned just as some Free-Soilers do now, that he could "do more good" to the cause of civil liberty with Haynau and Nicholas, than he could by remaining in a republican minority in Hungary. All who pursue this course, in my opinion, do great injustice to themselves and to their country, and they will sooner or later both see and feel it. they will sooner or later both see and feel it. It is a consolation, however, to those who remain steadfast to principle, that hundreds and thousands of noble minds and stout hearts are leaving the old parties and coming to our aid in the great battle yet to be fought in behalf of freedom! And truly may it be said that the struggle is but begun; for behold what an

that speech he dwells at some length on the Mr. Chairman, it is true there is a faint show kept up of two political parties under the names of Whig and Democrat; but it is over the Territories who are not reliable in The enthusiastic manner in which Mr. Rhett and his party support Pierce and King, shows

I have animadverted upon the profligacy of party, and party machinery, and of the recre-ancy of its leaders who assume to direct the Government. But, let me assure you, it is views, and the views of those who sent me here, on the great question before us, and what I conceive to be our duties and responsibilities No well-informed mind, sir, will deny that

now absorbing public attention form the party for woe, both in regard to ourselves and to the destiny of nations. The Constitution of our country guaranties to us the legitimate and only efficient means of all reform-freedom of speech and of the press. "These rights are inestimable to freemen and formidable to tyd by high political excitement on great politi-al questions.

The are now openly and boldly attacked. The arguments used against these peaceful remedies for the evils that afflict our country, is, that the Government is too weak to bear up under the agitation or free discussion of a question "so delicate" as that which relates to the rights of all the people; that such discussion serves to disturb the public peace, and to endanger the perpetuity of the Union. What a sad comment on our political institu-tions! How cheering to tyrants how discouraging to the victims of oppression! Sir, this is a libel on the American People, and I harl back the foul aspersion upon the heads of its authors! This great guarantee of our magna charta of free discussion is held dearer by every true republican than life itself. We cannot forget that it was purchased by the struggles an examination of their books. There were no and sufferings of our illustrious ancestors, for A. H. Bullock, of Worcester, somewhat distinmeans proposed for the relief of the poor and oppressed then; neither are there now; but, on the contrary, every member of the fraternical means proposed for the relief of the poor and the maintenance of which they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Can we do less? If we are legitimate sons, we sparkle. His subject was, "our higher institushall rush to the scene of battle, and resist these | tions of learning as a conservative and adjustplead their cause, "both in and out of Con- conspiracies lately formed at Baltimore for its ing power." Conservatism was laid down as gress," in the social circle, and through the overthrow. The enemy is now fairly in the the only rule of life. Sympathy for Kossuth Oh, most pitiable humiliation! It has field, with the two old parties forming the right and universal liberty was ridiculed, social left them not so much as the certainty of a and left wings of his army, inviting a conflict. equality stigmatized, reforms and reformers mess of pottage in exchange for their birth- Who are the men to volunteer! We have all scouted, the higher law clergy held up as them in the country. Let the occasion bring them out! We want no mere hirelings. We desire none but volunteers who enlist to serve during the war. With such recruits, our enemies will find that they have engaged in a serious contest, with fearful odds against them. "Can a league formed against the Almighty prosper? Gentlemen should remember that not the feebleness of numbers against which they contend, but a mighty under-cur-

> career. tects us all, is kind and long-suffering, and is even now speaking to us in the language of inspiration-"Come, let us reason together; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall become white as wool." Yet the Hunkers, in by the decree of "finality."

> rent of truth, that laughs at majorities, and

controls or sweeps them away in its onward

Sir, these conspirators against the liberties of the people may persist in this war against freedom; but they should remember that God cannot take sides with the oppressor; and that, unless history and revelation prove a falsehood, unless justice and the Divine law prove a fiction, they must utterly fail. It is

man, [Mr. Soulé,] uttered a few weeks since,

"We boast exultingly of our wisdom. Do we mean to hide it under a bushel, from fear that its light would set the world in flames." As well might Christianity have been confined to the walls of a church, or to the enclosures of a cloister. What had it effected for mankind, what had it effected for itself, without the spirit that promulgated it to the world? Onward: I mean still is to be lifeless—inertia is death! Had the Colonies stood still, would this be the Government it is?"

Sir, let Northern doughfaces and serviles propler upon the truthful sentiment proclaimed

ponder upon the truthful sentiment proclaimed y a Southerner, the meaning of which is that finality" is death !

Mr. Chairman, I will say but a word more, and conclude. Cobweb resolutions may be passed again and again, to check the onward march of the present age, by repressing the outgushing sympathies of the human heart; but they will serve only to show the folly and heart why! the people read good newspapers.

Most truly yours, H. MARTYN. the blindness of frail human nature, when at war with principles as uncontrollable as the laws of attraction and repulsion. "Agitation" will go on: "finality" will pass away; the people will become regenerated, and our country redeemed. The influence of our social and religious institutions will go eastward, westward, and southward, until bleeding Africa, once the seat of leaving and empire shall be ward, and southward, until bleeding Africa, once the seat of learning and empire, shall become the recipient of our blessings instead of our curses—until the Indian and the Mexican, the Chinaman and the Japanese, shall mingle in the same social circles, and rejoice that they live under a constitutional and representative Government, which cherishes equally the rights of all! Our areas of the constitution of the constitutio of all! Our commerce, too, will become greatly enlarged by enlightened views of reciprocal trade, under the fostering aid of oceanic steam navigation. It shall win new triumphs in the cause of civilization, and register the wisdom and justice of our policy in the hearts of coming generations.

Let us, then, devote ourselves more faithfully to these great objects, so worthy of our regard. Let us cherish those hopes in which we have fondly indulged. Let us raise our conceptious to the highly responsible duties assigned us. Let our ambition and our legislative policy be as broad as the cause of universal hi the fulfilment of our mission, the political regeneration of the world!

DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE.-No. 8

king, are five modes of instruction. All are good, and each better when aided by the rest. strongest affinity. It is both productive and instructive, and hence attractive; while bla, ble, blo, reading is neither, and is hence repulsive. By strong elective affinity, the one certainly draws children to school; by inherent repulsion, the other very often drives children from school. The one changes truants into the most punctual scholars; the other changes the most active spirits into truants.

A single specimen of making instruction will for young minds and hands, making has the

A single specimen of making instruction will illustrate thousands of others. The Cube. Every boy and girl upon the face of the globe would be happy in making a cube. It would draw any pupil from the street to the school-room; for the simple reason that it gives productive employment in getting a practical knowledge of one of the most fundamental and far-reachof one of the most fundamental and far-reaching principles in the whole range of science. Reading about a cube, by a beginner, is repulsive, giving neither production nor instruction. It hence tends to drive a pupil from the school-room to the street, especially if sprightly and

Making a cube not only shows practically Making a cube not only snows practically a great principle, but gives manual skill—the science and practice of Mechanism. No exercise can perhaps unite in one act more of instruction and production, or lay a broader and stronger foundation, not for house burning, but house building. No principles so deep, no instrument in so constant use by the builder, as the cube.

the cube.

The form, divisions, combinations, ratio and mode of increase, and applications—the whole doctrine of the cube, like every simple elementary principle of science, is exactly fitted for the mind of a child. God, in his infinite wisdom and goodness, made it so; man only makes it otherwise, and he only with sad destruction of the beautiful works of the Creator.

The first step in making a cube is drawing a

obedience to the compromises and usurpations standing on the Compromise measures, with of God. In fact, this is the great object now or two since, a person, largely experienced in a large lantern at the top, the light of which of the King. He preached, but spoke from this its lips locked, and the key in the slaveholder's to be attained by slavery propagandists. This teaching drawing, remarked that children six was seen near a hundred miles off; mirrors of from the American propagandists.

by experience.

But the cube. A square upon the slate is

the first step. The next step is five additional squares, together in the form of a cross. The next is to change the slate and pencil for pasteboard and the knife or seissors. Six squares their entire confidence in the ticket in regard to this point. Let no man, then, fold his arms with the delusive argument that this question of slavery in the Territories is settled.

Mr. Chairman, I have spoken frankly and freely of the political condition of the country.

There are interested in the form of a cross, can be followed by which is and can be nothing that the figure enclosed in six squares.

The following the figure enclosed in six squares.

The figure enclosed in six squares.

The following the figure enclosed in six squares.

The figure enclosed in six squares. tents; making plain to a child of five years the fundamental principle of cubic measure, on which business men more frequently and more unfortunately stumble than any other one deficiency of knowledge. Two items of knowledge required by the "DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE" to be universally diffused are "the pebble" and

WILLIAMSBURG, MASS., August 16, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era: Commencement week at Amberst College has just passed. The bill of fare preceding the commencement itself was richer than usual this year, and a larger number of the alumni

than usual was drawn together.

The first thing in order was a Eulogy on Prof. B. B. Edwards, late of Andover, a graduate of Amherst, by Prof. E. A. Park, of An-

This was a rich feast of precious things. The character of the deceased was given in the warm accents of a friend; and the chaste and autiful language, the clear and musical voice of the speaker, with his earnest eye and eloquent delivery, all combined to render it the address of the week. In speaking of Prof. E.'s character as a Theologian and Divine, his remarks had a particular force, in view of his late controversy with Dr. Hodge, of Princeton. Prof. Park, by this address, has not only fully honored the character of an eminent scholar and thinker, but has gained for himself a name higher than he has ever had before, and taken his position among the first men of the church. The address before the alumni was by Hon

preachers of insurrection, and Daniel Webster exalted to Heaven, as the only whole man that ever lived. His wittieism, innuendos, and sly hits, would pass well in a political caucus, but are not the coin required at "our higher institutions of learning."
The address to the Literary Societies was

by Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, one of the editorial corps of the Independent. His sub-ject was the "Educated Man's Mission." It was a massive, powerful, iron-linked thing, stately and majestic, yet full and flowing. The areer.

True, the great Being that upholds and prowith the preceding address of the morning, and, by a curious coincidence, the whole train of thought was a complete refutation and annihilation of all the frippery and foam of the morning blow. His style was classic severely so, requiring close attention on the part of his audience.

The address before the Society of Inquiry, by

acterized by those broad and catholic views, and that noble evangelism, which Prof. Smith has so ably vindicated at previous times.

The exercises of the graduating class passed off much as usual. Dry disquisitions, hashed-up orations, and prosy dissertations on prosier up orations, and prosy dissertations on proster themes, the fluttering of fans, the dropping of perspiration, treading on corns and long skirt-ed dresses, and stuffing at the dinner table, completed the order of the day. The young graduates hold their heads a little higher than ever; newly admitted freshmen breathe easy; the alumni scatter here and there, and the jaded Professors run back on to the mountains, or rush to the sea-side, for a few weeks' freedom from care, and thus ends commencement week

at Amberst.
The Free Democracy of Massachusetts will

what truly yours, H. Martyn.

Value of Wives in China.

Not long since, a young English merchant took his youthful wife with him to Hong Kong, China, where the couple were visited by a wealthy mandarin. The latter regarded the lady very attentively, and seemed to dwell with delight upon her movements. When she at length left the apartment, he said to the husband, in broken English (worse than broken China):

"What give you for that wifey-wife yours!"

"What give you for the yours!"

"What give you for

"What give you for that wifey wife yours?"
"Oh!" replied the husband, laughing at the singular error of his visiter, "two thousand This the merchant thought would appear to

the Chinese rather a high figure; but he was

book with an air of business, "s pose you give her to me; I give you five thousand dollar!"
"It is difficult to say whether the young merchant was more amazed than amused; but the very grave and solemn air of the China-man convinced him that he was in sober ear-nest; and he was compelled, therefore, to re fuse the offer with as much placidity as he

could assume. The mandarin, however, continued to press his bargain:
"I give you seven thousand dollar," said he,
"you take 'em?"

tinued to press his bargain:

"I give you seven thousand dollar," said he,
"you take 'em!"

The merchant, who had no previous notion of the value of the commodity which he had taken out with him, was compelled, at length, to inform his visiter that Englishmen were not in the habit of selling their wives after they were once in their possession—an assertion which the Chinaman was very slow to believe. The merchant afterwards had a hearty laugh with his young and pretty wife, and told her that he had just discovered her value, as he had the merchant afterwards here offered even thousand the same to make it seems. The sevan thousand the merchant afterwards had a hearty laugh with his young and pretty wife, and told her that he had just discovered her value, as he had the transmission of the same transmission.

May 1.

G. W. LIGHT. 2 Cerchill

CLEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLASH—

MEST.

The above establishment is now commencing its fifth sewson. The increased accommodations and feellities on the new to any ent to year, make it recommodations and feellities on the new to saw the waste that believe to all who wish to avail themselves of the great feellities which the Water Cure System, when rightly applied, offers to all those who are seeking restoration to more in the Udion, and enables the subscriber to say with the have seen added from year to year, make it recommodations and feellities which the Water Cure System. When rightly applied, offers to all those who are seeking restoration to more in the Udion, and enables the subscriber to say with the water Cure System. When rightly applied, offers to all those who are seeking restoration to more in the Udion, and enables the subscriber to say with the water Cure System. When rightly applied, offers to all those who are seeking restoration to none in the Udion, and enables the subscriber to say with the water Cure System. When rightly applied, offers to all those who are seeking restoration to none in the Udion, and enables the subscriber to say with the water Cure System

mids of Egypt. The largest one engaged 360,000 workmen 30 years in building, and has now stood at least 3,000 years. 3d. The Aqueducts of Rome, invented by Appius Claudius, the censor. 4th. The Labyrinth of Psammeticinus, on the banks of the Nile, containing within one continued wall 1,000 houses and of freedom! And truly may it be said that the struggle is but begun; for behold what an immense extent of our new territory (large enough for fifty States!) still lies subjected to the inexorable grasp of slavery, which is meanwhile seeking fresh aid from pro-slavery Administrations to thwart the beneficence of Mexican laws that wisely re-enacted the laws of God. In fact, this is the great object now to be attained by slavery propagandists. This

text: "Be it known unto thee O King! that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up."

will appear more evident by adverting to the last great speech delivered by the honorable last great speech delivered by the honorable on the men, who have become slaves to a pol-Nebuchadnezzar, and finished in one year, by 200,000 men. They were of immense thickness. 7th. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus. completed in the reign of Servius, 6th king of Rome. It was 450 feet long, 200 broad, and supported by 126 marble pillars, 70 feet high. The beams and doors were of cedar, the rest of the timber cypress. It was destroyed by fire, B. C. 365.

> Home. - I know of no passage in classical literature more beautiful or affecting than that where Xenophon, in his Anabasis, describes the effect produced on the remnant of the ten thousand Greeks, when, after passing through dangers without number, they at length ascended a sacred mountain, and from its peak and summit caught sight of the sea. Dashing their bucklers, with a hymn of joy they rushed tumultuously forward. Some wept with the fullness of their delirious pleasure, others laughed, and more fell on their knees and blessed that broad ocean. Across its blue waters, little floating sea-birds, the memorials of their happy homes, came and fanned their weary souls. All the perils they had encountered, all the companions they had lost, all the miseries they had endured, were in an instant forgotten, and nought was with them but the gentle phantoms of past and future joys. One was again scouring on his fleet steed across the hoof-trodden plains of Thessaly; another re-clined beneath the flower-crowned rocks of Arcadia, and gazed into the dreamy eyes of her whose form, amid battle and bivouae, was ever with him; a third recalled that proud day when, before the streaming eyes of his over-joyed parents, and amid the acclamation of all

reece, he bore off from amid competitors the aurel wreath of the Olympian victor. Oh, home! magical spell, all-powerful home! how strong must have been thy influence, when thy faintest memory could cause these bronzed heroes of a thousand fights to weep like tear-ful women! With the cooling freshness of a desert fountain, with the sweet fragrance of a flower found in winter, you came across the great waters to those wandering men, and beneath the peaceful shadow of your wings their souls found rest!—Sclected.

HEALTH .- Do not be tempted to over-exertion. It is not by a few surprising efforts that the steam engine penetrates the solid rock, or lifts enormous weights, but by quiet, unceasing application; and so must the farmer allow himself time-the more labor to be accomplished the greater the necessity for system and caution. A sudden effort and haste often disables a hand for a whole season. Drink sparingly of cold water when heated—drink slowly, a swallow at a time, taking the glass away from the lips at each swallow. Retire early and rise early. Man alone perverts nature in transposing the order of time for rest. The birds and beasts retire and rise early.

"Night is the time for rest;
How sweet, when labors close,
To gather round the aching breast
The curtain of repose,
Stretch the tired limbs, and lay the head

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A BOA.-Mr. Mason. in his recently published work, "Pictures in Mexico," relates the following circumstances, which occurred to him while loitering along a shady path in the forest: "I stepped aside for the hearer. Some of the clergy seemed but little interested, and left during the delivery; but ers, my mule having plodded on about eight or those who remained and listened throughout, received food for thought that will last them six months. Mr. Storrs is a strong man, a flash of lightning struck my sight, and I saw hard thinker, and a close reasoner; his mind is a brilliant and powerful snake winding its coils a receptacle of star dust, pearls, arrows, and round the head and body of the poor mule. It fire balls, and he pours the treasure out before | was a large and magnificent boa, of a black and yellow color, and it had entwined the poor beast so firmly in its folds, that ere he had but a question of time, and the prospective | Prof. H. B. Smith, of New York city, formerly of time to utter more than one feeble cry, he was Amherst, was said by those who heard it to crushed and dead. The perspiration broke surpass any of his former efforts, being charthe movements of the monster as he began to uncoil himself. I rushed through the brushwood. and did not consider myself safe until I was entirely free of the forest."

CURIOUS TITLE .- A book was printed during the time of Cromwell, with the following title:
"Eggs of Charity, layed by the Chickens of the
Convenants, and boiled with the Water of Divine Love—Take ye and eat."

is astonishing how much good may be done, and what may be effected by limited means, united with benevolence of heart and activity

dollars for her: a very high figure, "as wives were going" in China at the time.

Harper's Magazine.

CATERPILLAR FUNGUS.—On the subject of fungi; of all the strange fungi that I ever met with—not excepting the luminous toadstool of Australia, by which you may see to shave yourself at midnight!—the vegetable caterpillar, whereof I saw several specimens found in this district, is the most strange. I believe the insect is, at one stage of its existence, a large gray moth: at another, it becomes a caterpillar. When tired of a somewhat dull life, it buries itself in the earth, and after death assumes a fungous form, or at least there springs from its skeleton a fungous excrescence like a bulrush, which pierces and rises several inches above the ground.

Least the most strange is several inches above the ground.

Least there were several inches above the ground.

Least the time.

Harper's Magazine.

Edited by Charles A. Dana.

This periodical, published from the first of July semi monthly, will centain views of the most row a very contiuent; accompanied by letter press descriptions, which, while conveying the most recurst on every contiuent; accompanied by letter press descriptions, which, while conveying the most remarkable to the most remarkable to the first of July semi monthly, will centain views of the most remarkable titles, public cities, public c

bulrush, which pierces and rises several inches above the ground.

Our Antipodes, by Colonel Mundy.

The Seven Ancient Wonders of the World.—These were: 1st. The brass Colossus of Rhodes, 120 feet high, built by Cares, A. D. 288, occupying 12 years in making. It stood across the harbor of Rhodes 66 years, and was then thrown down by an earthquake. It was bought by a Jew, from the Saracens, who loaded 900 camels with the brass. 2d. The Pyramids of Egypt. The largest one engaged makes the same and the same an

50,000 COPIES SOLD IN EIGHT WEEKS UNCLE TOM'S CABIN: OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY MRS. HARRIST BRECHER STOWN FOR sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' lowest cash prices, viz: single copy. In naper, (2 vois: Sticlet, lettered, \$1.50; extra gilt. \$2. The Trade suppried at a discount of 20 per cent, with a further discount of 50 per cent, for cash, on sales of not less than five copies.

WILLIAM HARNED,
Publishing Agent, 45 Beekman street.

THE TRUE WESLEYAN.

A Religious, Literary, and Family Journal,

THE official organ of the Anti-Niavery Methodisis of
America, is published weekly, at No 9 Spruce street,
New York city, at \$150 per year. Now that the Christian Advocate, the great official of the Methodist Episcopai
Church, declares siaveholding a Scriptural duty—sad the
Western Advocate, at Cinciannati, affirms that those who
don't like a siaveholding shurch or discipline, will have to
ded viewhere than in the M. E. Church "something more
to their minds" the followers of John Wesley are recommended to subscribe to this out-spoken advocate of Wesleyan principles.

Luty 29-7t

Editor and Publisher. A Religious, Literary, and Family Journal,

"I had rather be right than be President." LIFE OF HENRY CLAY! GEORGE H. DERBY & CO., BUFFALO, HAVE nearly ready, and will publish in a few days, TH LIFE and PUBLIC SERVICES of HENRY (1)

AVE nearly ready, and will publish in a few days, THE LIFE and PUBLIC SERVICES of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky—the Orator, the Statesman, the Patriot, and the Philanthropist—which work has been preparing for publication during the past year. It will be in one large and elegant 12mo volume, of about 500 pages; by Kess Sargent and Horace Greeley. It will also embrace some of his choicest Speeches, and will be identrated with an accurate steel Portrait of the Greek AF AMERICAN STATESMAN, for whom is feit a world wide admiration.

The publishers have determined to place the retail price of the book within the rench of every one, and to Agents, Canvassers, &c., will give the most liberal discounts from the annexed retail prices—§125, 127. Good active agents wanted to sell the above book, to whom exclusive agency for a county will be given.

On receipt of §1.25, we will forward one copy of the above book, (for agents to use as a sample copy) by mail, postage paid, to any place in the United States, not exceeding 500 miles from Buffalo, Chicago, or New York.

[27] Hooks sent by mail must be prepaid, according to the new post office law. Postage on this work is about 25 cents for each and every 500 miles from the United Hanny Clay.

Orders solicited from all parts of the Union. Agents could find pleasant and profitable employment in circulating this desiration mem into of the lamented Hanny Clay.

O' Wholesale prices for above and other saleable book, for which we want segment, will be forwarded on application to us, postpaid. Fer further particulars apply to Buffalo, New York.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS, 154 Court street, two doors east of the Revere House, Boston.

CHARLES H. MORNE has just opened a complete stock of ready made shirts and gents furnishin, goods. Also, hats and caps, umbrellas, canes, fancy goods. Ac. Shirts made to order.

N.B. Weeds put on hats at short notice, and hats bleached and pressed. A. M. GANGEWER,

A. M. GANGEWER,

Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C.,

A TTENDS to claims for Fenzions, Bounty Land, Extra

Pas, and Arrearages of Pay, and the settlement of Ascounts before the several Departments of the Government.

References.—Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Ros. D. Wilmet,
Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin; Hon. Edits Lewis,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle,
Pennsylvania; Pr. G. Bailey, Editor National Ers; and the
accounting officers generally.

FULLER'S COMPUTING TELEGRAPH.

THE proprietor of this work has received the most liberal paronage in America and foreign countries. Its power to solve more problems than all other calculators united, is well known. More time is required to prepare questions than to obtain answers to any business, computation—interest, discount, loss and gain, measuration, surveying, gauging, wages, &c., &c., &c. Its use is learned by a few hours' study. A case, with full printed directions, accompanies the work. Address, post paid.

Jan. I. JOHN E FULLER, Boston, Mass.

EDWARD W. SHANDS, A TTORNEY and Counceller at Law, Post Office Build-ings, St. Louis, Missouri. Commissioner of Deeds, Depositions, &c., for-Maine Vermont Khole Island South Carolini
Alabama
Florida
Mississippi
Texas
Tennessee

Connecticut New Jersey New Jersey Texas Wisconsin Virginia Tennessee lows.

Minnesota Ter.

Also, Notary Public for Missonri.

Mr. S., having resided twelve years at St. Lonis city, has an extensive acquaintance with business men in said city and throughout the State of Missouri.

CT Prompt attention paid to collections, prosecution of claims, &c.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN WATER-CURE.

PHIS establishment, founded in 1849, is situated near the village of South Orange. Essex county, New Jersey, we miles from Newark, and founteen miles from the city f New York, on the line of the Morris and Essex railway, by which passengers are landed at the Station House of the stablishment, a few minutes' walk from the do-r. The location is upon the southeastern stope of the Orange mountain, commanding a view of one of the lovellent val-

ing that valuable accomplishment, a knowledge of the art of swinn ing.

From many points in the walks where the prospect is not intercepted by woods, an extensive panoramic view is presented of the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and the towns adjoining: East and West Bloomfield, North and South Orange, Newark, Belleville, Elizabethtown, the waters of New York harbor and Newark bay. Nesten Island, its villages, &c. The drives, through a circuit of ten miles, are varied and full of interest.

The original building is 40 by 90 feet, three stories, with plazza of the same height extending the full length of the house. To this, during the past winter, two wings, each 31 by 51 feet, with p axas, making in all 230 feet of shelfered promenate, have been added. Besides the large number of new, sweet, and well-ventilated chambers thus obtained, a beautiful dining hall 30 by 50 feet, and 14 feet ceiling and a reading-room, and a well-wranged lady's bath room, have been added.

These increased facilities will enable the institution hereafter to receive, and comfortably provide for, upwards of one hundred Cure-Guesta.

The establishment is admirably adapted for the watercure practice in winter, (which for many diseases in the most tavorable period of the year,) being fitted up in a superior manner, and provided with abundant supplies of co.d and hot water. Ladies who require it need not leave their rooms for treatment, as private baths are attached to the establishment.

The reading room is supplied with some of the chief journals of the Union—severa! New York dailles, a number of thestandard American periodicals, the Courrier dex Elect Unio, the Illustrated London News, Panch, &c., all of which are received immediately after publication, and regularly filed.

The institution will furnish saddle horses, and horses and

To lattice who dealer that form of exercise, small move gardens are allotted.

TERMS.

In winter, \$8 and \$10; \$10, \$11, and \$12, in summer, pay-able always weekly. Consultation fee, \$5. Persons occu-pying the whole of a double room, or requiring extra atten-sine, will be charged accordingly. Board of private ser-vants, \$3 per week. Children always received condition-

OFFICE FOR PATENTS. WASHINGTON, D. C. Z. C. ROBBINS, Solicitor of Patents, will prepare the necessary Drawings and Papers for applicants for patents and transact all other business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions relating to the patent law and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will procure re hearings on rejected applications for patents, prepare new papers, and obtain patents in all cases where there is any novelty. Persons at a distance, desirous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, prior to making application for a patent, may forward (post paid, enclosing a fee of five dollars) a clear statement of their case, when in mediate attention will be given to it, and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in person, relating to the novelty of their invention and the requisite steps to be taken to obtain a patent therefor, (should it prove to be new.) will be promptly forwarded to them by mail.

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose a suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

OT Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office. He has the honor of referring, by permission to Hon. H. I. Ellsworth and Hon. Edmund Burke, late Commissioners of Patente, and to those for whom he has transacted business during the past seven years.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARA-

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS

MANUFACTURED by C. R. WARRING, for six Myears Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at College Hill, Poughkeepsie. He will be happy to open a correspondence with those wishing to purchase such articles or chemicals, or who may have laboratories to arrange. Apparatus security packed and sent to any part of the United States, at rates lower than the catalogue prices of any house in New York. Terms cash. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1852. Fab. 5.

V B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is agent V of or the National Bru, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, S Congress atreet, New York Tribune Hullding; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chostaut atreets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North

S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Sul